

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 290 676 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

- (43) Date of publication of patent specification: 17.08.94 (51) Int. Cl.⁵: **C09D 133/00**, C09D 5/14,
A01N 25/24, C08K 5/00,
(21) Application number: **87118788.6** C08L 33/04
(22) Date of filing: **18.12.87**

(54) Improved disinfectant polymeric coatings for hard surfaces.

(30) Priority: 12.05.87 US 48800

(43) Date of publication of application:
17.11.88 Bulletin 88/46

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
17.08.94 Bulletin 94/33

(94) Designated Contracting States:
BE DE FR GB IT SE

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 194 770
US-A- 3 966 902

(73) Proprietor: **ECOLAB INC.**
Ecolab Center
St. Paul Minnesota 55102 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Oakes, Thomas R.**
13746 Manning Trail N.
Stillwater Minnesota 55082 (US)
Inventor: **Majewski, Danna M.**
1039 Evergreen Trail
Lino Lakes Minnesota 55014 (US)
Inventor: **Pedersen, Daniel E.**
8798 Indian Boulevard S.
Cottage Grove Minnesota 55016 (US)

(74) Representative: **Maiwald, Walter, Dr.**
Dipl.-Chem. et al
Maiwald & Partner
Balanstrasse 57
D-81541 München (DE)

EP 0 290 676 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

Description

Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates to aqueous liquid compositions that can form adherent, transparent, abrasion resistant polymeric films having prolonged antimicrobial properties. The polymers of the invention are made of a blend of monomers that provide a quality long lasting film that can be easily removed by dilute acid.

Summary of the Invention

10 Recent studies have indicated that the contamination of both wet and dry household surfaces with potentially pathogenic quantities of bacteria is widespread. Following a study of bacterial flora in 200 homes, Scott et al, in *J. Hyg. Camb.*, Vol. 89, 279 (1982) concluded that improved decontamination procedures are necessary, particularly at sites which are repeatedly wetted, such as the surfaces of sinks, 15 toilets, draining boards, stoves, washing machines and the like. However, in controlled use tests, employing dilute aqueous detergents at kitchen and bathroom sites achieved no observable reduction in microbial contamination, while application of aqueous hypochlorite and phenolic disinfectant compositions only produced a significant reduction in contamination levels for 3-6 hours. In their evaluation of disinfectants in the domestic environment, Scott et al, *J. Hyg. Camb.*, Vol. 92, 193 (1984) hypothesized that the rapid 20 recontamination was due both to re-usage of surfaces such as toilets and to the local multiplication of residual colonies at repeatedly wetted sites such as sinks.

The film forming surface sanitizers introduced to date are prepared in volatile solvents. Such solvents create risks of toxic reaction during use and can be flammable.

EP-A-194 770 discloses a two part film-forming composition based on monomers, one of which is an 25 aromatic or cycloalkyl ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid ester, the other being an acrylic monomer. An antimicrobial agent such as a quaternary ammonium chloride is also included. The copolymer disclosed in EP 194 770 cannot be dispersed from an aqueous solution.

Other compositions intended for the controlled release of a disinfectant from a film of a stabilized hydrophilic polymer are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,966,902. The polymer complex is stabilized as a metal 30 complex by the addition of an inorganic aluminum, zirconium or zinc salt such as aluminum chlorohydrate to the polymerization mixture. The stabilization adjuvant is necessary due to the fact that upon contact with water, films of simple hydrogels become highly swollen and rapidly elute their additives. Furthermore, dry films both simple and metal-complexed hydrogels do not adhere well to ceramic and other hard surfaces and lose their adhesion completely when wetted.

35 Thus, a need exists for a disinfectant composition capable of forming a polymeric film on hard surfaces such as those formed of ceramics, glass, formica, plastics, metals and the like, which film can entrain a germicidal substance such as a quaternary ammonium salt or a phenolic. A need also exists for a composition capable of yielding a transparent film having strong adhesion to the substrate surface and high resistance against abrasive removal during commonly-employed cleansing procedures. A further need 40 exists for a disinfectant film capable of providing extended protection against microbial contamination. Additionally a need exists for long-lasting films that can be laid down from aqueous solvents but are easily removable under mild acid cleaning conditions.

Brief Description of the Invention

45 The present invention provides liquid disinfectant compositions which yield adherent, water-resistant, polymeric films when coated from an aqueous composition onto porous or non-porous hard surfaces and dried. The aqueous liquid compositions comprise germicidal agents which are effective to destroy pre-existing microbial colonies and which impart prolonged antimicrobial properties to the deposited films.

50 The liquid disinfectant compositions will comprise a film-forming copolymer of (a) a monomer having a hydrophilic carboxylic acid ester group, (b) an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid ester selected from the group consisting of aromatic esters, cycloalkyl esters and mixtures thereof, and (c) a monomer having a hydrophilic amine group. Preferably, the copolymer will comprise about 20 to 99.5 of the hydrophilic carboxylic acid ester monomer, about 0.5 to 80 mol-% of the cycloalkyl or aromatic ester monomer, and 55 about 0.1 to 5 mol-% of the hydrophilic amine group containing monomer. The copolymers are substantially free of inorganic metal salt complexation agents such as those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,966,902. These copolymers can be viewed as modified hydrogels which are surprisingly capable of forming films which are adherent to hard surfaces and are resistant to removal when exposed to water under conditions of mild

abrasion.

The films can be readily deposited from dilute, neutral or mildly acidic, aqueous solutions or dispersions of the copolymer in a generally aqueous system. Volatile solvent systems are not required for solubility. These liquid systems will also incorporate germicidal agents such as phenols or a quaternary ammonium salt. The agents which are entrapped in the dried polymeric films, can be incrementally released when the coated surface is contacted with moisture. Contact with atmospheric humidity can assist in maintaining treated surfaces in a substantially microbe-free condition, while exposure to larger amounts of water, as when the surface is moistened by wiping, food residues, dishwater and the like, can lead to the release of increased amounts of the germicide. The polymeric films remain clear and non-tacky, and thus do not detract from the appearance of the surfaces to which they are applied.

Although not wishing to be bound to any theory of action, it is believed that the desirable properties of the present composition are due to (1) the balance of hydrophilic and hydrophobic properties derived from the blend of hydrophilic and hydrophobic monomers, and (2) from the blend of hydrophilic carboxylic acid ester monomers with the hydrophilic amine containing monomer to produce aqueous solubility, antimicrobial releasability and acidic solubility of the copolymer. The hydrophilicity of the resultant films may assist both the retention of the germicide and its exposure and activation by externally-applied water. The hydrophobicity imparted to the films by the aromatic and/or the cycloalkyl ester comonomer apparently imparts the necessary adherence and abrasion-resistance to the dried films.

As used herein with respect to antimicrobial action or to the release of a germicide from the present films, the term "prolonged" is intended to refer to the retention of substantial antimicrobial action greater than 4 log reduction preferably greater than 5 log reduction of microbial population as determined by laboratory test methods after 2 water washes and between a 4 log and a 3 log reduction after 2-10 water washes.

As used herein with respect to the solvents used as carriers for the active ingredients of the present compositions, the term aqueous is intended to define solvents or solvent systems which readily evaporate when applied to hard surfaces in thin films at ambient conditions. Such solvents comprise 65 to 95 wt-% water, with the balance comprising water miscible solvents.

As used herein with respect to the surfaces treated by the present compositions, the term "hard" is intended to refer to surfaces composed of refractory materials such as glazed and unglazed tile, brick, porcelain, ceramics, metals, glass and the like, and also includes hard plastics such as formica, polystyrenes, vinyls, acrylics, polyesters, and the like.

Percentages of materials used in the film-forming composition are weight percentages (wt-%) unless otherwise indicated and the percentages of monomers in the copolymers of the invention are in mol-%.

35 Brief Description of the Drawing

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the sanitizing capacity of films of the invention that are formed from an aqueous solution and from aqueous solutions containing from 0.1 to 0.4 wt-% of acetic acid.

40 Detailed Description of the Invention

The liquid disinfectant composition of the present invention comprises an aqueous solution of a minor amount of a film-forming copolymer of (a) a monomer having a hydrophilic carboxylic acid ester functional group, (b) about 0.5 to 80 mol-% of said copolymer of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid ester selected from the group consisting of aromatic esters, cycloalkyl esters, and mixtures thereof, and (e) about 0.1 to 5 mol-% of said copolymer of a hydrophilic monomer having an amine group. The copolymer is dissolved in a major amount of an aqueous solvent which also incorporates an amount of a germicidal agent effective to impart prolonged antimicrobial properties to the films formed upon removal of the solvent from coatings of said compositions. Copolymer monomer (b) preferably comprises a mixture of a first monomer comprising a cycloalkyl ester or an aromatic ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid with a second monomer comprising an alkyl ester or an (alkoxy)alkyl ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated acid wherein the mixture contains about 1 to 90 mol-% of the second monomer based on the first monomer.

55 The Hydrophilic Monomer

Hydrophilic monomer materials which may be utilized in accord with the present invention are preferably esters of alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acids such as methacrylic acid, acrylic acid, itaconic acid, aconitic acid, cinnamic acid, crotonic acid, mesaconic acid, carboxyethyl acrylic acid, maleic acid,

fumaric acid and the like. For example, preferred hydroxyalkyl esters include the esters of these acids and ethylene glycol, di-, tri-, tetra- and (poly)ethylene glycols, propylene glycol and dipropylene glycol; 1,3- or 1,4-butylene glycol; 1,6 hexamethylene glycol, and the like. The preferred unsaturated carboxylic acids include C₃-C₁₀-carboxylic acids, i.e., acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, and itaconic acid.

- 5 Preferably the film-forming copolymers of the present invention will incorporate about 20-99.5 mol-% of the hydrophilic monomer component, most preferably about 50-95 mol-% based on the polymer.

The Comonomer Modifier

- 10 In accord with the present invention, the copolymerization of the hydrophilic monomer with at least one alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid ester selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl esters, aromatic esters, and mixtures thereof, substantially improves the adhesion of the copolymer films to hard surfaces. Preferably, the copolymer will include about 0.5-80 mol-% of at least one of these modifying comonomers, most preferably about 1-50 mol-%.

- 15 As used herein, the term "cycloalkyl ester" includes bi- and tricycloalkyl esters, and the term "aromatic ester" includes hetero-aromatic esters. Especially preferred cycloalkyl and aromatic esters are those of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or itaconic acid. Useful aromatic esters of these acids include phenyl, benzyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl, and phenoxyethyl esters. Useful cycloalkyl esters include C₅-C₁₂ cycloalkyls, e.g. the cyclohexyl, isobornyl and adamantyl esters of these acids.

- 20 Alkyl and alkoxy(alkyl) esters of alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acids can be used in combination with the aromatic and/or cycloalkyl ester. Preferably the alkyl esters will be selected from higher (alkyl) esters, such as those of about 5-22 carbon atoms, most preferably about 5-12 carbon atoms. The alkyl and alkoxy (alkyl) esters can be employed to the extent of about 1-90 mol-% by weight of the total of the modifying comonomer. Preferably the mol-% ratio of cycloalkyl or aromatic ester to alkyl ester is about 2:1-
25 1:2.

The alkyl and (alkoxy)alkyl esters of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and itaconic acid are preferred for use in the present comonomer mixtures.

- Examples of these fatty-alkyl ester comonomers which can be employed in combination with cycloalkyl and/or aromatic ester monomers include myristyl, palmityl and stearyl acrylates, methacrylates and
30 itaconates.

Examples of useful C₅-C₁₂ compounds include hexyl, octyl, ethyl(hexyl), isodecyl and lauryl, acrylates, methacrylates and itaconates. Alkyl esters having branched, as opposed to straight chain moieties are also preferred for use in the present copolymers.

- (Alkoxy)alkyl esters useful as comonomers include (C1-C4)alkoxy(C1-C4-alkyl) esters of acrylic,
35 methacrylic or itaconic acid such as (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, (methoxy)propyl, (ethoxy) propyl and the like.

The Hydrophilic Amine Group Containing Monomer

- 40 Suitable hydrophilic monomers containing an amine group as a functional group include the following: diethylaminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, dimethylaminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, monoethylaminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate, di-tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate, (N-morpholino) alkyl acrylate and methacrylate including 2-(N-morpholino) ethyl methacrylate
45 4-(N-morpholino) butyl methacrylate, piperidinoethyl methacrylate, dimethylaminopropyl acrylate and methacrylate, 2-pyrrolidinoethyl methacrylate, 3-dimethylaminoethyl-2-hydroxy-propyl acrylate or methacrylate, 2-aminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, and the like. Preferably the film-forming copolymers of the present invention will incorporate about 0.1 to 5 mol-% of the amine group containing hydrophilic component, most preferably 0.25 to 3 mol-% based on the polymer.

The Polymerization Reaction

- The film-forming copolymers can be prepared by carrying out the polymerization of the mixture of monomer in a solvent or solvent mixture and at concentrations wherein the resultant copolymers remain in solution. Preferred solvents include lower alkanols such as ethanol; ketones, glycol esters or ethers, lower-
55 (alkyl)acetates; tetrahydrofuran, dimethylformamide and the like. The monomeric starting materials are typically dissolved in the solvent to the desired concentration, e.g. to a total concentration about 15-30% by weight, although higher or lower concentrations may be employed in some cases.

The polymerization reactions are initiated in the conventional manner and preferably by use of radical-forming initiators. Instances of suitable initiators include dibenzoyl peroxide, tert-butyl peroctoate, cumene hydroperoxide, diazodiisobutyronitrile, diisopropylpercarbonate, ammonium persulfate, and the like, per se or in combination with a reducing agent, i.e., in the form of an oxidation-reduction system.

- 5 During the course of the reaction, the reaction mixture may be agitated and heated, preferably in a closed system under an inert atmosphere, to about 50-100° C., preferably to about 75-95° C. After completion of the polymerization reaction, a solution of copolymer results, which can be employed without further purification or concentration in the present disinfectant compositions.

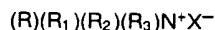
10 The Germicidal Agent

- The liquid compositions will incorporate an amount of one or more germicidal agents effective to both disinfect surfaces upon contact and to impart prolonged antimicrobial action to the polymeric films prepared therefrom. A wide variety of antimicrobial agents may be included in effective amounts without inducing
15 undesirable interactions or chemical reactions between the major components of the compositions. Such agents can include chlorhexidine, chlorhexidine gluconate, glutaral, halazone, hexachlorophene, nitrofurazone, nitromersol, povidone-iodine, thimerosol, C₁-C₅-parabens, hypochlorite salts, clofucaban, chlorophene, poloxamer-iodine, phenolics, mafenide acetate, aminacrine hydrochloride, quaternary ammonium salts, oxychlorosene, metabromsalan, merbromin, dibromsalan, glyceryl laurate, sodium and/or zinc
20 pyrrithione, (dodecyl)(diethylenediamine)glycine and/or (dodecyl)(aminopropyl)glycine and the like.

- Phenolic compounds are among the preferred germicides for use in the present compositions. Useful phenolic germicides include phenol, m-cresol, o-cresol, p-cresol, o-phenyl-phenol, 4-chloro-m-cresol, chloroxylenol, 6-n-amy-m-cresol, resorcinol, resorcinol monoacetate, p-tert-butyl-phenol and o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol. The biologically active, water soluble salts of these compounds may also be employed, e.g.
25 the alkali metal salts. Of these compounds o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol is preferred due to its high germicidal power.

- Quaternary ammonium salts are also preferred germicides for use in the present invention and include the N-(higher) C₁₀-C₂₄-alkyl-N-benzyl-quaternary ammonium salts which comprise water solubilizing anions such as halide, e.g., chloride, bromide and iodide; sulfate, methosulfate and the like and the heterocyclic
30 imides such as the imidazolium salts.

For convenience, the aliphatic quaternary ammonium salts may be structurally defined as follows:



- 35 wherein R is benzyl, or lower(alkyl) benzyl; R₁ is alkyl of 10 to 24, preferably 12 to 22 carbon atoms; R₂ is C₁₀-C₂₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₄-hydroxyalkyl, R₃ is lower alkyl or hydroxyalkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms and X represents an anion capable of imparting water solubility or dispersibility including the aforementioned chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate and methosulfate. Particularly preferred species of these aliphatic quats include N-C₁₂-C₁₈-alkyl-dimethylbenzylammonium chloride (myrisalkonium chloride), n-C₁₂-C₂₄-alkyl-
40 dimethyl (ethylbenzyl) ammonium chloride (quaternium 14), dimethyl(benzyl)ammonium chloride and mixtures thereof. These compounds are commercially available as the BTC series from Onyx Chemical Co., Jersey City, NJ. For example, BTC 2125M is a mixture of myrisalkonium chloride and quaternium-14.

- Other useful aliphatic quaternary ammonium compounds include the N,N-di-(higher)-C₁₀-C₂₄-alkyl-N,N-di(lower)-C₁-C₄-alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts such as distearyl(dimethyl)ammonium chloride, cetyl-
45 (dimethyl)ethyl ammonium bromide, dicoco(dimethyl)ammonium chloride, dihydrogenated tallow(dimethyl)-ammonium chloride, di-tallow(dimethyl)ammonium chloride, distearyl(dimethyl)ammonium methosulfate cetyl(trimethyl)ammonium bromide and dihydrogenated-tallow(dimethyl)ammonium methosulfates.

Other useful nitrogenous germicides include benzethonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, methylbenzethonium chloride, domiphen bromide, gentian violet, and the like.

- 50 The total concentration of the germicidal component of the present liquid compositions can vary widely, depending upon its antimicrobial activity, solubility, stability and the like. The disinfectant compositions will preferably comprise about 0.01-10%, most preferably about 0.05-5% by weight of the phenolic or quaternary ammonium salts based on the disinfectant polymeric composition as a whole. Highly durable, abrasion resistant films can be achieved when the concentration of the germicidal agent in the present
55 compositions comprises about 0.01-50%, preferably about 0.25-20%, and most preferably about 0.5-15% by weight based upon the weight of the dissolved copolymer.

Preparation and Application of the Compositions

The present film-forming liquid compositions are readily prepared by dissolving the germicidal agent in the copolymer concentrate with agitation under ambient conditions, followed by acidification and/or by
 5 dilution of the resultant solution to the appropriate concentration by addition of water or other predominately aqueous solvent system. Since the copolymer is commonly prepared in a volatile solvent such as a lower-(alkanol) or a lower(alkyl)acetate, this solution can be diluted with a water to reach at least 70 wt-% preferably greater than 75 wt-% water. Alternatively, the volatile solvent containing polymer product can be removed using heat and/or vacuum to produce the mat polymer. The mat polymer can then be taken up
 10 into a water solution using 0.01-1.0 N acid as an aid for solubility. Therefore, the preferred liquid disinfectant compositions of the present invention will comprise about 0.25-10%, preferably about 0.5-5% of the film-forming copolymer; about 0.10-10%, preferably about 0.5-5% of the germicidal agent, most preferably selected from a phenolic or quaternary ammonium salt; the remainder of the composition being the aqueous solvent-system.

15 Preferably the film-forming copolymer will incorporate about 50-95 mol-% of the hydrophilic monomer, most preferably 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate or 2-hydroxyethylacrylate; about 10-35 mol-% of a C₅-C₈-cycloalkyl acrylate or methacrylate, an aromatic acrylate or methacrylate or mixtures thereof, and about 0.1 to 5 mol-% of a hydrophilic amine containing monomer. Preferably the amine containing monomer comprises diethylaminoethyl methacrylate, tert-butyl-aminoethyl methacrylate, 2-(N-morpholino) ethyl
 20 methacrylate 4-(N-morpholino) butyl methacrylate or mixtures thereof. Optionally, a higher(alkyl)acrylate or methacrylate monomer will also be included in the copolymer, replacing the cycloalkyl and/or aromatic monomer to the extent of about 25-75 mol-%. Minor amounts of adjuvants such as an indicator of germicide level, fragrance, surfactants, dyes and the like may also be included in the present compositions, insofar as they are compatible with the film-forming process. For example, about 0.5-5% of a compatible surfactant
 25 can be included in the present compositions to enhance their cleaning power.

The finished disinfectant compositions are homogenous liquids which are applied to the surfaces to be treated by dipping, spraying, brushing, roller coating, pad coating or using similar coating procedures. For household applications, hand-operated pump-type or pressurized aerosol sprayers can be effective. Although the present compositions are particularly adapted to adhere to hard surfaces, they can also be
 30 employed to coat or otherwise treat materials such as sponges, flexible plastics, textiles, wood and the like. Generally, the coating process is continued to the extent required to deliver an amount of the liquid composition which rapidly dries to a clear, uniform polymeric film under ambient conditions, e.g., about 8.5-17 mg/cm² (50-100 mg/in²) of liquid composition is generally effective to disinfect and impart prolonged antimicrobial protection to tile surfaces. The germicidal films are glossy, resistant to mild abrasion and are
 35 not broken or substantially depleted of biocide by slow release caused by repeated wettings. Repeated application of the liquid compositions does not result in substantial film build-up since the reapplication can act to resolubilize and level the prior-applied film, the film can easily be removed with dilute acid. The invention will be further described by reference to the following detailed Examples.

40 Comparative Example ACopolymer Preparation

Cyclohexylmethacrylate, 5 mol-% (2.46 g), isodecyl methacrylate, 5 mol-% (3.31 g) and 2-hydroxyethyl
 45 methacrylate 90 mol-% (34.23 g) were dissolved in 160 ml of 95% ethyl alcohol and 0.4 g of dibenzoyl peroxide were added. The solution was bubbled with nitrogen for 10 minutes and heated in a closed system (pressure bottle) for 8 hours at 80 ° C. The resulting solution of the copolymer was used for the preparation of disinfectant compositions.

50 Comparative Example BComparison Copolymer Preparation

A copolymer solution was prepared by the procedure of Example A, with the exception that 7.0 mol-%
 55 cyclohexyl methacrylate, 3.0 mol-% isodecyl methacrylate and 90 mol-% 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate were copolymerized.

Comparative Example CComparison Copolymer Preparation

- 5 A copolymer solution was prepared by the procedure of Example A, except that 3.0 mol-% cyclohexyl methacrylate, 7 mol-% isodecyl methacrylate and 90 mol-% 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate were employed.

Comparative Example D

- 10 A copolymer solution was prepared by the procedure of Example A with the exception that 10 mol-% of cyclohexyl methacrylate was used with no isodecyl methacrylate.

Evaluation of Copolymer Comparative Preparation

- 15 The ethanolic polymer solutions were slowly diluted with an equal volume of deionized water. As the addition of the water to the ethanolic polymer solutions began, the solution immediately became cloudy and as the proportion of water increased the water insoluble polymer formed a white gummy dispersion/precipitate in the water solution. On standing, the water insoluble polymer coated the container with a white gummy, oily, polymeric film. The polymers free of the amine-containing monomer composition were
- 20 insufficiently water soluble to form an aqueous solution that could be used to deposit the polymeric film onto a surface requiring sanitization.

Examples 1-12

- 25 Following the general polymerization procedure set forth in Comparative Example A, the polymer preparations shown in Table II following describe the preparation of polymers containing amino groups that render the polymer composition water soluble for use in aqueous systems.

Table IISurface Sanitizer-New Polymers

Ex #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35 Composition												
Mol %-												
HEMA	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
40 Cyclo-Hex MA*	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Iso-Decyl MA	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
2-morpholino												
45 ethyl MA	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tert butyl												
amino												
ethyl MA	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	--	--	--	--
50 Dimethyl												
amino ethyl												
MA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0
55 *MA				=								methacrylate

Example	1	2	5	6	9	10
Before						
washing-						
5 clear/Haze	C	C	C	C	C	C
Smooth/Rough	S	S	S	S	S	S
Uniformity	G	G	G	G	G	G
10 Uniformity (Good/Poor)						
After						
15 Washing-						
# Washes-	20	20	20	1	20	5
0.15% Triton						
20 X-100						
Film App.-	E	VG	VG	P	VG	P
Film Wear:						
25 % Film						
Removed-	2	5	5	99	8	95
30 Peeling?	--	--	--	Y	--	Y
Grading:						
35 E-Excellent						
VG-Very Good						
G-Good						
F-Fair						
40 P-Poor						
Formula tested-0						
Polymer 15%						
Quat (alkyl*, dimethyl						
benzyl ammonium chloride)						
(50%) 1%						
Ethanol 84%						

*40% C₁₂, 50% C₁₄, 10% C₁₆

50

The data relating to the quality and durability of the films was obtained by casting an ethanolic solution of the polymers on a tile surface. The following Tables show the quality of the film cast from aqueous solution.

55 Example 13-21

The following Table III displays aqueous preparations made by combining the ethanolic solution of polymer prepared in Examples 1, 2, 5 and 9 with water, acetic acid and a quaternary ammonium salt

sanitizing agent in the wt-% proportions displayed in the Table.

Table III

<u>Formula Stability and Film Appearance</u>									
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ex. 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.00	--
Ex. 2	20.00	20.00	--	--	--	--	20.00	--	20.00
Ex. 5	--	--	20.00	20.00	--	--	--	--	--
Ex. 9	--	--	--	--	20.00	20.00	--	--	--
Acetic									
Acid	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.10	0.10	0
Quat	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.33
D.									
water	78.28	78.48	78.28	78.48	78.28	78.48	78.58	78.58	78.67

The aqueous preparations displayed in the table were clear and stable.

The following Table IV shows film forming characteristics of Examples 13, 14, 16, 19 and 20 shown above.

Table IV

<u>Surface Sanitizer-Formulations</u>						
<u>Evaluation of Several Water-Based Formulas</u>						
<u>for Film Integrity</u>						
Ex	19	14	13	20	16	
Polymer:						
(0.5% morpho)	20.0	20.0	20.0	--	--	
(1.0% morpho)	--	--	--	20.0	--	
(0.5% t-butyl)	--	--	--	--	20.0	
(50% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium						

	chloride)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Acetic acid	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
5	Water, distilled	78.6	78.5	78.3	78.6	78.5
<hr/>						
	Before washing:					
	Clear/Haze	C	C	C	C	C
10	Smooth/Rough	S	S	S	S	S
	Uniformity	G	G	G	G	G
	(Good/Poor)					
<hr/>						
15	After washing:					
	# wahses with 0.15% Triton X-100	20	20	20	20	10
20	Film Appearance-	E	F	G	E	P
	% Film Removed-					
	Peeling?	N	N	N	N	N
25	(Yes/No)					
	Scratching?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
	(yes/No)					
30	Grading:					
	E-Excellent					
	VG-Very good					
35	G-Good					
	F-Fair					
	P-Poor					

40 A review of Table IV shows that the films cast from the aqueous quat-polymer preparations of the invention are clear, smooth and uniform. The films depending on formulation can possess varied lifetime in the environment but are on the whole clear, uniform, and long-lasting.

45 The following Tables V and VI demonstrate that the water soluble amine monomer containing polymers of the invention can effectively contain a broad range of anti-microbial quat concentrations and can be prepared with varying levels of acetic acid. The aqueous film forming sanitizing compositions in these various concentrations provide high quality clear long-lasting films.

TABLE V

Polymer/Quat LoadingsThis Series Quantifies the Quat Payload Capacity

<u>Ex</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>
Quaternary wt-% based on Polymer*	16.5	18.8	20.0	25
quat/polymer (wt-ratio)	1/6	1/5.5	1/5.0	1/4
20% polymer (in ETOH)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Acetic Acid	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Quat (50%)	1.33	1.45	1.60	2.00
H2O	78.57	78.45	78.30	77.90

*Polymer of Example 1

TABLE VI

Acetic Acid Content

<u>Ex</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>
20% polymer* gms (in ETOH)	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Acetic Acid gms (wt-%)	0.00	0.10 (0.1%)	0.20 (0.2%)	0.40 (0.4%)
Quat (50%) gms	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
H2O gms	78.67	78.57	78.47	78.27

*Polymer of Example 1.

Examples 26-29, used in sanitizing hard surfaces, were tested using the following procedure:

1. REAGENTS

a) Culture Media.-Cultures are maintained following AOAC Methods, as specified in Sections 4.001-4.002 and 4.020 of the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC, 14th Edition (1984).

Cultures are maintained on nutrient agar slants by monthly transfers, except Ps. aeruginosa which is carried on Cystine Trypticase agar, as specified in Section 4.001.

From the above stock cultures, tubes of AO AC nutrient broth are inoculated and incubated at 37°C. ± 1°C. Broth cultures are transferred daily with incubation at 37°C. Cultures used for these tests are incubated 18-24 hours at 37°C.

b) Subculture Media.- Use Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar.

c) Neutralizer blanks.-Prepare as described in AOAC Methods 4.020 (c), (d), or other appropriate neutralizer material should be employed.

d) Phosphate buffer dilution blanks.- Prepared as described in AO AC Methods 4.020 (e), (f).

(e) Test Organisms.-For a non-food contact hard surface sanitizer claim, product must be tested against Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538) and Klebsiella pneumoniae, aberrant, (ATCC 4352). Enterobacter aerogenes (ATCC 13048) may be substituted for K. pneumoniae. For a food contact hard surface sanitizer claim, product must be tested against Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538) and Escherichia coli (ATCC 11229).

2. RESISTANCE OF PHENOL TO TEST CULTURES:

Determine resistance to phenol at least every 3 months by AOAC Method 4.001-4.005.

3. APPARATUS:

- a) Glassware - Sterile Bacteriological Pipettes. Sterilize at 82,2 °C in hot air oven - 2 hours.
- b) Petri Dishes - Sterile - 100 x 15mm.
- c) Cotton Swatches - Sterile - 2,54 cm (1") x 2,54 cm (1").
- d) Forceps - Sterile.

4. PREPARATION OF CULTURE SUSPENSION:

From stock cultures inoculate tube of AOAC nutrient broth, AOAC 4.001 A, and make - 3 consecutive daily transfers (- 30), incubating transfers 20-24 hours at 37 °C. + 1. Do not use transfer > 30 days. If only 1 daily transfer has been missed, no special procedures are required; if 2 daily transfers are missed, repeat with 3 daily transfers.

5. PREPARATION OF TEST SURFACES:

Test surfaces may include, but are not limited to, the following glazed and unglazed ceramic, glass, PVC plastic, Formica, and stainless steel.

Test surfaces are precleaned (10,16 cm) by (10,16 cm) square tiles that are wiped with Isopropyl Alcohol just prior to applying the product to the surface. Product formulations are applied evenly to the entire square surface as per instructions. Tiles are allowed to air dry at room temperature.

Control surfaces containing all ingredients except the antimicrobials are also prepared as above, along with a control surface which has no surface treatment.

6. OPERATING TECHNIQUE:

- a. Treated surfaces, prepared as above, are inoculated with 1.0 ml of the organism being tested. Inoculum is prepared by adding 11 ml of an 18-24 hour culture, prepared as described in Step 1(a), to 99 ml of sterile buffered water and mixed well.
- b. Inoculum is spread evenly over the entire surface using a sterile glass spreader.
- c. Inoculated tiles are allowed to air dry 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- d. Initial inoculum is plated using Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar to verify a viable culture and to enumerate the surface inoculum level.
- e. Surviving microorganisms are then recovered by swabbing the entire tile surface with a sterile 1" square cotton swatch which has been wetted with sterile buffered water, approximately 0.5 ml. Cotton swatches are handled aseptically using flamed forceps.
- f. Swabbing of the surface is accomplished by wiping the cloth across the surface using a back and forth motion four times.
- g. Transfer swatch immediately to a sterile tube containing 9.0 ml of appropriate neutralizing broth.
- h. Vortex tubes for approximately 15 seconds and immediately prior to plating for another 5 seconds.
- i. Plate samples, using serial 10-fold dilutions. to enumerate surviving organisms. Use Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar.
- j. Incubate plates at 37 °C. for 48 hours and enumerate.

40 ALTERNATE PROCEDURE:

- a. Treated surfaces, prepared as above, are inoculated with 1.0 ml of the organism being tested. Inoculum is prepared by adding 11 ml of an 18-24 hour culture, prepared as described in Step 1(a), to 99 ml of sterile buffered water and mixed well.
- b. Inoculum is spread evenly over the entire surface using a sterile glass spreader.
- c. Inoculated tiles are allowed to air dry 30 minutes at 37 °C.
- d. Initial inoculum is plated using Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar to verify a viable culture and to enumerate the surface inoculum level.
- e. Surviving microorganisms are then recovered by swabbing the entire tile surface with a sterile 1" square cotton swatch which has been wetted with sterile buffered water, approximately 0.5 ml. Cotton swatches are handled aseptically using flamed forceps.
- f. Swabbing of the surface is accomplished by wiping the cloth across the surface using a back and forth motion four times.
- g. Transfer swatch immediately to a sterile tube containing 9.0 ml of appropriate neutralizing broth.
- h. Vortex tubes for approximately 15 seconds and immediately prior to plating for another 5 seconds.
- i. Plate samples, using serial 10-fold dilutions to enumerate surviving organisms. Use Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar.
- j. Incubate plates at 37 °C. for 48 hours and enumerate.

k. Wash tiles using a 10,16 cm (4") x 10,16 cm (4") Kay Dry towel which has been thoroughly wetted using 15.0 ml of the respective wash solution, either distilled/deionized water or a 0.15% solution of Triton X-100 w/v in deionized water.

l. Wash surfaces using approximately 453-906 g (1-2 lbs). of pressure in a back and forth motion twice covering the whole tile.

m. Blot surface dry using a Kim Wipe.

n. Inoculate tiles, recover surviving organisms, and plate following above procedures a-j.

o. Repeat Steps k-n until the surface treatments prove to be ineffective in reducing bacterial contamination when compared to the proper control or until the product survives the number of washes necessary to meet product claims.

7. RESULTS:

To be considered valid, results must meet standard effectiveness:

- For a hard surface sanitizer claim for food contact surfaces, a 99.999% reduction in count of number of organisms when compared to the proper control numbers, is required.
- For a hard surface sanitizer claim for non-food contact surfaces, a 99.9% reduction in count of number of organisms when compared to the proper control numbers, is required.

STERILITY CONTROLS:

a) Neutralizer - Plate 1 ml from previously unopened tube.

b) Water - Plate 1 ml from each type of water used.

c) Media - Pour one plate from previously unopened bottle.

The following Table VII shows that the formulations can achieve a 5 log reduction in microbial populations for at least four washes after application and can achieve between a 4 and 5 log reduction in microbial population through 10 washes of the film with no additional film application.

TABLE VII

Sanitizing Capacity

Average Log Reduction in Microbial Population

Exposures	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
26 (no acid)	6.74	5.32	5.26	4.35	4.05
27 (0.1% Acetic Acid)	5.80	5.31	5.82	4.95	4.45
28 (0.2%)	6.00	5.72	5.42	4.70	4.50
29 (0.4%)	6.01	5.72	5.73	4.75	4.60

Detailed Discussion of Drawings

Figure 1 is a graph displaying the log reduction in microbial populations on a hard surface resulting from the application of the compositions of examples 26 through 29. The graph shows that the long-lasting clear films formed by the sanitizing compositions of the invention can achieve more than a 5 log reduction (sanitizing action) for more than 4 washes and up to 6 washes of a film without additional application of the sanitizing material. Even after 10 washes the in tact films release sufficient quat to have a 4-fold reduction in microbial populations, a highly desirable result.

In summary, the above description experiments and tables of data clearly indicates that the quat polymer compositions of this invention are soluble in water and dilute acid in varying proportions. Such quat polymer compositions can be used in forming high quality clear anti-microbial films on surfaces which can resist repeated washings while providing significant sanitizing action for more than 4 washes and can provide extended anti-microbial activity for 10 washes or more. If desired, the sanitizing films can be easily removed using dilute acid. The polymer compositions obviate the need to use sanitizing compositions primarily based on volatile solvents that demonstrate the use of aqueous based compositions with minimal

volatile content.

The above discussion examples and data provide a thorough understanding of the invention. However, since many embodiments of the sanitizer compositions of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

Claims

1. A liquid antimicrobial film-forming composition free of complexed inorganic metal salt, said composition comprising a solution in an aqueous solvent of (i) an amount of a germicidal agent effective to impart prolonged antimicrobial properties and (ii) a film-forming, water soluble copolymer, said copolymer comprising:
 - (a) about 20-99.5 mol-% of said copolymer of a monomer having a carboxylic acid ester hydrophilic functional group.
 - (b) about 0.5-80 mol-% of said copolymer of a monomer selected from the group consisting of an aromatic ester, a cycloalkyl ester, an ester mixture thereof of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid; and
 - (c) about 0.1 to 5 mol-% of said copolymer of a monomer having a hydrophilic amine group.
2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the hydrophilic amine containing monomer comprises dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, morpholinoalkyl methacrylate, or mixtures thereof.
3. The composition of claim 1 wherein component (b) comprises a cycloalkyl or an aromatic ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid ester monomer in combination with about 1-90 mol-% of an alkyl or alkoxy alkyl ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated acid based on the component (b).
4. The composition of claim 3 wherein the alkyl ester is a C₅-C₂₂ alkylester and the alkoxy alkyl ester is a C₁₋₄ alkoxy C₁₋₄ alkylester.
5. The composition of claim 1 wherein the monomer of component (a) comprises a hydroxyalkyl ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid.
6. The composition of claim 5 wherein the hydroxyalkyl ester comprises a hydroxyalkyl acrylate or hydroxyalkyl methacrylate.
7. The composition of claim 5 wherein the alpha, beta-unsaturated carboxylic acid comprises acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid or mixture thereof.
8. The composition of claim 1 wherein the copolymer comprises about 0.25-10 wt-% of the antimicrobial film-forming liquid composition.
9. The composition of claim 1 wherein the germicidal agent comprises a quarternary ammonium salt, and the aqueous solvent comprises greater than about 55 wt-% water.
10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the composition comprises about 0.01-10 wt-% of the quaternary ammonium salt.
11. The composition of claim 1 wherein the germicidal agent comprises about 0.01-50 wt-% of the copolymer and the total aqueous solvent comprises greater than 55 wt-% water.
12. The composition of claim 1 wherein the solvent comprises a C₁₋₄ alkanol or a mixture of water and C₁₋₄ alkanol.
13. The liquid antimicrobial film forming composition of claim 1 wherein the germicidal agent comprises a phenolic compound.
14. The liquid antimicrobial film forming composition of claim 1 wherein said germicidal agent comprises o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol.

15. The liquid antimicrobial film-forming composition of claim 13 wherein the phenolic compound comprises a biologically active, water soluble salt of a phenolic compound selected from the group consisting of phenol, m-cresol, chloroxylenol, 6-n-amyI-m-cresol, resorcinol, resorcinol monoacetate, p-tert-butyl-phenol and o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol, or combinations thereof.
16. A liquid disinfectant antimicrobial film-forming composition free of a complexed inorganic metal salt, said composition consisting essentially of a solution, in an aqueous solvent, of an amount of a germicidal agent effective to impart prolonged disinfectant, antimicrobial properties and a film-forming polymer, said polymer comprising:
 - (a) about 50-95 mol-% of a hydrophilic monomer selected from the group consisting of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, and 3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate;
 - (b) about 1-10 mol-% of said copolymer of an aromatic or cycloalkyl ester of an alpha, beta-unsaturated acid; and
 - (c) about 0.5 to 5 mol-% of said copolymer of a hydrophilic amine containing monomer selected from the group consisting of dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, morpholino alkyl methacrylate and mixtures thereof.
17. The composition of claim 16 wherein the alpha, beta-unsaturated acid is methacrylic acid, acrylic acid or itaconic acid.
18. The composition of claim 16 wherein the aromatic ester is a phenyl, benzyl or tetrahydrofurfuryl ester.
19. The composition of claim 16 wherein the cycloalkyl ester is a cyclohexyl, isobornyl or adamantyl ester.
20. The composition of claim 16 wherein the film-forming copolymer is present at a concentration of about 0.5-5% of the liquid film-forming antimicrobial composition.
21. The liquid antimicrobial film forming composition of claim 16 wherein the germicidal agent comprises a phenolic compound.
22. The liquid antimicrobial film forming composition of claim 16 wherein said germicidal agent comprises o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol.
23. The liquid antimicrobial film forming composition of claim 21 wherein the phenolic compound comprises a biologically active, water soluble salt of a phenolic compound selected from the group consisting of phenol, m-cresol, p-cresol, o-phenyl-phenol, 4-chloro-m-cresol, chloroxylenol, 6-n-amyI-m-cresol, resorcinol, resorcinol monoacetate, p-tert-butyl-phenol and o-benzyl-p-chlorophenol, or combinations thereof.
24. The composition of claim 16 wherein the germicidal agent is present at a concentration of about 0.05-5% of the composition and is a germicidal quaternary ammonium salt.
25. The composition of claim 16 wherein the quaternary salt is a C₁₀ -C₂₀ n-alkyl(dimethyl)benzyl ammonium salt.
26. The composition of claim 16 wherein the germicidal agent comprises about 0.25-20% by weight of the liquid film forming composition.
27. The composition of claim 16 wherein the aqueous solvent is a water-alcohol mixture having more than 55 wt-% water.
28. The composition of claim 16 wherein the aqueous solvent comprises a mixture of a lower alkanol at a concentration in the solvent of less than about 45%.
29. The composition of claim 16 wherein at least about 65% by weight of the composition comprises the aqueous solvent.

30. A method for disinfecting and imparting prolonged germicidal properties to a hard porous or nonporous surface comprising coating said surface with the composition of claims 1 or 16, and removing the aqueous solvent from said coating to form a germicidal, water resistant polymeric film thereupon.
- 5 31. The method of claim 30 wherein about 1,7-17 mg of the composition is applied per cm² of surface.
32. A method for disinfecting and imparting prolonged germicidal properties to a hard porous surface or nonporous surface according to claim 30, wherein said antimicrobial film-forming composition imparts a prolonged germicidal character to the surface of application and once the water-resistant polymeric film is formed, the germicidal agents in the polymeric film can be incrementally released to prolong germicidal character when the coated surface is contacted with moisture.
- 10

Patentansprüche

- 15 1. Eine flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung, die frei von komplexiertem anorganischen Metallsalz ist, wobei die Zusammensetzung eine Lösung in einem wäßrigen Lösungsmittel aus
- (i) einer Menge eines keimtötenden Mittels, das wirkungsvoll verlängerte antimikrobielle Eigenschaften verleiht und
- 20 (ii) einem filmbildenden, wasserlöslichen Copolymer
- umfaßt, wobei das Copolymer umfaßt:
- a) ungefähr 20-99,5 mol-% des Copolymeren aus einem Monomeren mit einer hydrophilen funktionellen Carbonsäureestergruppe;
- b) ungefähr 0,5-80 mol-% des Copolymeren aus einem Monomeren ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus einem aromatischen Ester einer α,β -ungesättigten Carbonsäure, einem Cycloalkylester einer α,β -ungesättigten Carbonsäure und einer Mischung dieser Ester besteht; und
- 25 c) ungefähr 0,1-5 mol-% des Copolymeren aus einem Monomeren mit einer hydrophilen Amingruppe.
- 30 2. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das hydrophile Amin enthaltende Monomer Dialkylaminoalkylmethacrylat, Morpholinoalkylmethacrylat oder Mischungen dieser umfaßt.
3. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der die Komponente b) einen Cycloalkylester oder einen aromatischen Ester eines α,β -ungesättigten Carbonsäureestermonomeren in Verbindung mit ungefähr 1-90 mol-%, bezogen auf die Komponente b), eines Alkyl- oder Alkoxyalkylesters einer α,β -ungesättigten Säure umfaßt.
- 35 4. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 3, in der der Alkylester ein C₅-C₂₂-Alkylester und der Alkoxyalkylester ein C₁-₄-Alkoxy-C₁-₄-alkylester ist.
- 40 5. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das Monomere der Komponente a) einen Hydroxyalkylester einer α,β -ungesättigten Carbonsäure umfaßt.
6. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 5, in der der Hydroxyalkylester ein Hydroxyalkylacrylat oder Hydroxyalkylmethacrylat umfaßt.
- 45 7. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 5, in der die α,β -ungesättigte Carbonsäure Acrylsäure, Methacrylsäure, Itaconsäure oder Mischungen dieser umfaßt.
8. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das Copolymer ungefähr 0,25-10 Gew.-% der den antimikrobiellen Film bildenden flüssigen Zusammensetzung umfaßt.
- 50 9. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das keimtötende Mittel ein quaternäres Ammoniumsalz umfaßt und das wäßrige Lösungsmittel mehr als ungefähr 55 Gew.-% Wasser umfaßt.
- 55 10. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 9, in der die Zusammensetzung ungefähr 0,01-10 Gew.-% des quaternären Ammoniumsalzes umfaßt.

11. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das keimtötende Mittel ungefähr 0,01-50 Gew.-% des Copolymers umfaßt und das gesamte wäßrige Lösungsmittel mehr als 55 Gew.-% Wasser umfaßt.
12. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das Lösungsmittel ein C₁₋₄-Alkanol oder eine Mischung aus Wasser und C₁₋₄-Alkanol umfaßt.
13. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das keimtötende Mittel eine Phenolverbindung umfaßt.
14. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der das keimtötende Mittel o-Benzyl-p-chlorphenol umfaßt.
15. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 13, in der die Phenolverbindung ein biologisch aktives, wasserlösliches Salz einer Phenolverbindung umfaßt, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Phenol, m-Cresol, Chloroxilenol, 6-n-Amyl-m-cresol, Resorcinol, Resorcinol-monoacetat, p-tert.-butylphenol und o-Benzyl-p-chlorphenol oder Kombinationen dieser besteht.
16. Eine flüssige, einen desinfizierenden, antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung, die frei von einem komplexierten anorganischen Metallsalz ist, wobei die Zusammensetzung im wesentlichen aus einer Lösung in einem wäßrigen Lösungsmittel aus einer Menge eines keimtötenden Mittels, das wirkungsvoll verlängerte desinfizierende antimikrobielle Eigenschaften verleiht und einem filmbildenden Polymer besteht, wobei das Polymer umfaßt:
 - a) ungefähr 50-95 mol-% eines hydrophilen Monomers ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylat, 2-Hydroxypropylmethacrylat und 3-Hydroxypropylmethacrylat besteht;
 - b) ungefähr 1-10 mol-% des Copolymers eines aromatischen Esters oder eines Cycloalkylesters einer α,β -ungesättigten Säure; und
 - c) ungefähr 0,5-5 mol-% des Copolymers eines ein hydrophiles Amin enthaltenden Monomers ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus Dialkylaminoalkylmethacrylat, Morpholinoalkylmethacrylat und Mischungen dieser besteht.
17. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der die α,β -ungesättigte Säure Methacrylsäure, Acrylsäure oder Itaconsäure ist.
18. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der der aromatische Ester ein Phenyl-, Benzyl- oder Tetrahydrofurfurylester ist.
19. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der der Cycloalkylester ein Cyclohexyl-, Isobornyl- oder Adamantylester ist.
20. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das filmbildende Copolymer in einer Konzentration von ungefähr 0,5-5% der flüssigen, filmbildenden, antimikrobiellen Zusammensetzung vorliegt.
21. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das keimtötende Mittel eine Phenolverbindung umfaßt.
22. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das keimtötende Mittel o-Benzyl-p-chlorphenol umfaßt.
23. Die flüssige, einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 21, in der die Phenolverbindung ein biologisch aktives, wasserlösliches Salz einer Phenolverbindung umfaßt, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Phenol, m-Cresol, p-Cresol, o-Phenylphenol, 4-Chlor-m-cresol, Chloroxilenol, 6-n-Amyl-m-cresol, Resorcinol, Resorcinol-monoacetat, p-tert.-butylphenol und o-Benzyl-p-chlorphenol oder Kombinationen davon besteht.
24. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das keimtötende Mittel in einer Konzentration von ungefähr 0,05-5% der Zusammensetzung vorliegt und ein keimtötendes quaternäres Ammoniumsalz ist.

25. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das quaternäre Salz ein C₁₀-C₂₂-n-Alkyl(dimethyl)-benzylammoniumsalz ist.
26. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das keimtötende Mittel ungefähr 0,25-20 Gew.-% der flüssigen, filmbildenden Zusammensetzung umfaßt.
27. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das wäßrige Lösungsmittel eine Wasser-Alkohol-Mischung mit mehr als 55 Gew.-% Wasser ist.
28. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der das wäßrige Lösungsmittel eine Mischung eines niederen Alkanols in einer Konzentration im Lösungsmittel von weniger als ungefähr 45% umfaßt.
29. Die Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 16, in der mindestens ungefähr 65 Gew.-% der Zusammensetzung das wäßrige Lösungsmittel umfassen.
30. Ein Verfahren zur Desinfektion und Verleihung verlängerter keimtötender Eigenschaften für eine harte poröse oder nichtporöse Oberfläche umfassend die Beschichtung der Oberfläche mit der Zusammensetzung der Ansprüche 1 oder 16 und die Entfernung des wäßrigen Lösungsmittels aus der Beschichtung, um einen keimtötenden, wasserbeständigen Polymerfilm darauf zu bilden.
31. Das Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 30, bei dem ungefähr 1,7-17 mg der Zusammensetzung pro cm² der Oberfläche aufgebracht werden.
32. Ein Verfahren zur Desinfektion und Verleihung verlängerter keimtötender Eigenschaften für eine harte poröse oder nichtporöse Oberfläche gemäß Anspruch 30, bei dem die einen antimikrobiellen Film bildende Zusammensetzung der Aufbringungsoberfläche eine verlängerte keimtötende Beschaffenheit verleiht und, wenn der wasserbeständige Film einmal gebildet ist, die keimtötenden Mittel in dem Polymerfilm inkrementell freigesetzt werden können, um die keimtötende Beschaffenheit zu verlängern, wenn die beschichtete Oberfläche mit Feuchtigkeit in Kontakt kommt.

Revendications

1. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film, exempte de sel complexe de métal inorganique, ladite composition comprenant une solution dans un solvant aqueux constituée (i) d'une quantité d'un agent germicide, efficace pour conférer des propriétés antimicrobiennes prolongées et (ii) d'un copolymère soluble dans l'eau, formant film, ledit copolymère comprenant :
 - (a) environ 20 à 99,5 % en mole dudit copolymère d'un monomère présentant un groupe fonctionnel hydrophile ester d'acide carboxylique,
 - (b) environ 0,5 à 80 % en mole dudit copolymère d'un monomère choisi parmi un groupe constitué d'un ester aromatique, d'un ester cycloalkyle, d'un mélange d'ester de ceux-ci d'acide carboxylique insaturé en alpha et en bêta ; et
 - (c) environ 0,1 à 5 % en mole dudit copolymère d'un monomère présentant un groupe amine hydrophile.
2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le monomère contenant l'amine hydrophile, comprend du méthacrylate de dialkylaminoalkyle, du méthacrylate de morpholinoalkyle ou des mélanges de ceux-ci.
3. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composant (b) comprend un ester cycloalkyle ou aromatique d'un monomère d'ester d'acide carboxylique insaturé en alpha et en bêta, en association avec environ 1 à 90 % en mole d'un ester alkyle ou alkoxyalkyle d'un acide insaturé en alpha et en bêta selon le composant (b).
4. Composition selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle l'ester alkyle est un alkylester en C₅-C₂₂ et l'ester alkoxyalkyle est un alkoxy en C₁-4 alkylester C₁-4.
5. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le monomère du composant (a) comprend un ester hydroxyalkyle d'un acide carboxylique insaturé en alpha et en bêta.

6. Composition selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle l'ester hydroxyalkyle comprend un acrylate d'hydroxyalkyle ou un méthacrylate hydroxyalkyle.
7. Composition selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle l'acide carboxylique insaturé en alpha et en bêta comprend l'acide acrylique, l'acide méthacrylique, l'acide itaconique ou des mélanges de ceux-ci.
8. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le copolymère représente environ 0,25 à 10 % en poids de la composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film.
9. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'agent germicide comprend un sel d'ammonium quaternaire, et le solvant aqueux comprend plus de 55 % en poids d'eau.
10. Composition selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle la composition comprend de 0,01 à 10 % en poids environ de sel d'ammonium quaternaire.
11. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'agent germicide représente environ de 0,01 à 50 % en poids du copolymère et le solvant aqueux total comprend plus de 55 % en poids d'eau.
12. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le solvant comprend un alcanol en C₁₋₄ ou un mélange d'alcanol en C₁₋₄ et d'eau.
13. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film, selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit agent germicide comprend un composé phénolique.
14. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit agent germicide comprend de l'o-benzyl-p-chlorophénol.
15. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film, selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composé phénolique comprend un sel soluble dans l'eau, biologiquement actif, d'un composé phénolique, choisi parmi un groupe comprenant le phénol, le m-crésol, le chloroxylénol, le 6-n-amy-m-crésol, le résorcinol, le monoacétate de résorcinol, le p-ter-butyl-phénol et l'o-benzyl-p-chlorophénol, ou des mélanges de ceux-ci.
16. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, désinfectante, formant film, exempte de sel complexe de métal inorganique, ladite composition étant essentiellement constituée d'une solution, dans un solvant aqueux, d'une quantité d'un agent germicide, efficace pour conférer des propriétés antimicrobiennes prolongées et d'un polymère formant film, ledit polymère comprenant :
 - (a) environ 50 à 95 % en mole d'un monomère hydrophile choisi parmi le groupe comprenant le méthacrylate de 2-hydroxyéthyle, le méthacrylate de 2-hydroxypropyle et le méthacrylate de 3-hydroxypropyle ;
 - (b) environ 1 à 10 % en mole dudit copolymère d'un ester aromatique ou cycloalkyle d'un acide insaturé en alpha et en bêta ; et
 - (c) environ 0,5 à 5 % en mole dudit copolymère d'un monomère contenant une amine hydrophile choisi parmi le groupe constitué par le méthacrylate de dialkylaminoalkyle, le méthacrylate de morpholinoalkyle et des mélanges de ceux-ci.
17. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle l'acide carboxylique insaturé en alpha et en bêta est de l'acide méthacrylique, de l'acide acrylique ou de l'acide itaconique.
18. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle l'ester aromatique est un ester de phényle, de benzyle ou de tétrahydrofurfuryle.
19. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle l'ester cycloalkyle est un ester cyclohexyle, isobornyle ou adamantyle.
20. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle le copolymère formant film est présent à une concentration comprise entre 0,5 et 5 % environ de la composition liquide, antimicrobienne formant film.

21. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film, selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle ledit agent
germicide comprend un composé phénolique.
- 5 22. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film, selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle ledit agent
germicide comprend de l'o-benzyl-p-chlorophénol.
23. Composition liquide antimicrobienne, formant film selon la revendication 21, dans laquelle le composé
phénolique comprend un sel soluble dans l'eau, biologiquement actif, d'un composé phénolique, choisi
10 parmi le groupe comprenant le phénol, le m-crésol, le chloroxylénol, le 6-n-amy-l-m-crésol, le résorcinol,
le monoacétate de résorcinol, le p-ter-butyl-phénol et l'o-benzyl-p-chlorophénol, ou des mélanges de
ceux-ci.
24. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle l'agent germicide est présent à une concentration
comprise entre 0,5 et 5 % environ de la composition et est un sel d'ammonium quaternaire germicide.
- 15 25. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle le sel quaternaire est un sel d'ammonium de n-
alkyl(diméthyl)benzyle en C₁₀-C₂₀.
26. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle l'agent germicide représente entre 0,25 et 20 %
20 en poids environ de la composition liquide formant film.
27. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle le solvant aqueux est un mélange d'eau et
d'alcool présentant plus de 55 % en poids d'eau.
28. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle le solvant aqueux comprend un mélange d'un
25 alcool inférieur, à une concentration de moins de 45 % environ dans le solvant.
29. Composition selon la revendication 16, dans laquelle au moins 65 % en poids environ de la
composition comprend le solvant aqueux.
- 30 30. Procédé pour désinfecter et conférer des propriétés germicides prolongées, à une surface dure
poreuse ou non poreuse, comprenant les étapes consistant à enduire ladite surface de la composition
selon les revendications 1 ou 16, et à retirer le solvant aqueux dudit revêtement pour former sur celle-
ci un film de polymérique germicide résistant à l'eau.
- 35 31. Procédé selon la revendication 30, dans lequel environ 1,7 à 17 mg de la composition sont appliqués
par cm² de surface.
32. Procédé pour désinfecter et pour conférer des propriétés germicides prolongées à une surface dure
40 poreuse ou non poreuse, selon la revendication 30, dans laquelle ladite composition antimicrobienne
formant film confère un caractère germicide prolongé à la surface d'application et une fois que le film
polymérique résistant à l'eau est constitué, les agents germicides présents dans le film polymérique
peuvent être libérés peu à peu pour prolonger le caractère germicide, lorsque la surface enduite est en
45 contact avec de l'humidité.

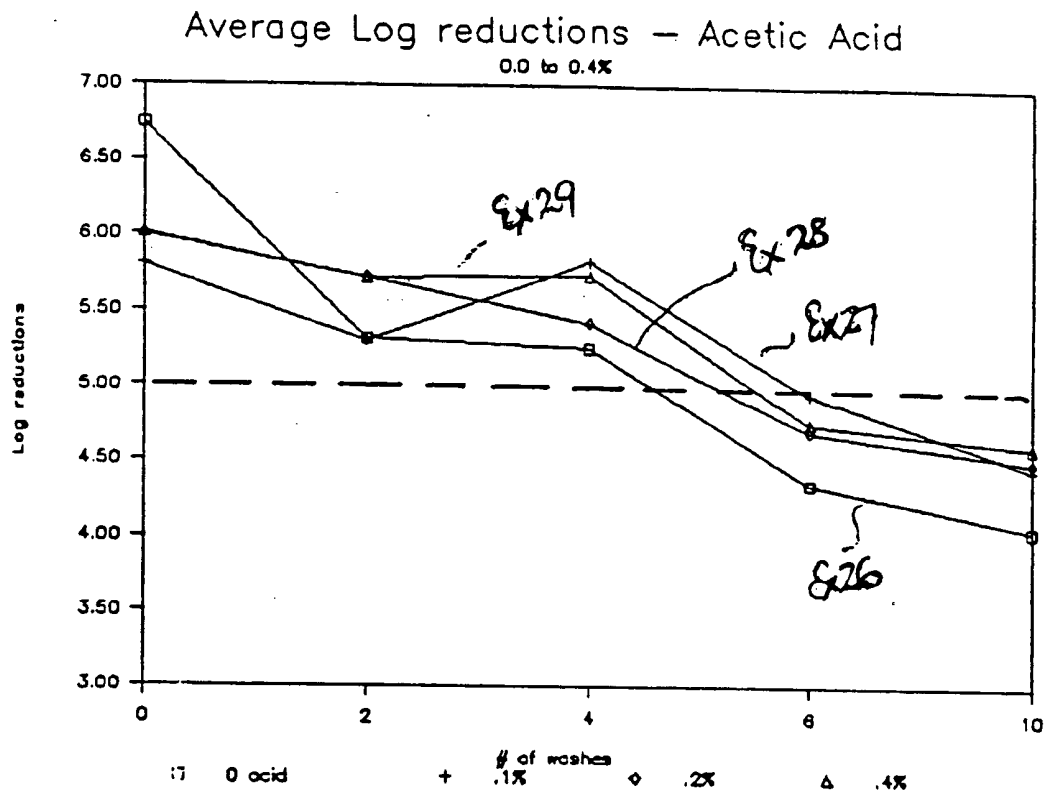


Fig 1